THE FIRST BRIGADE'S GREAT SHAM FIGHT AT VAN CORTLANDT PARK.

Pour Regiments of Infantry, a Cavalry Troop, and a Battery Distodge a Someurbat Smaller Force in a Strong Position -All the Features of a Genuine Battle Except Bullets and the List of Dead-Some Finely Executed Military Maneuvres-Three Companies of the Sixtyminth Cover Themselves with Glory by Capturing a Stronghold which Two Regi-One Brep to Each Man Hurt-Views of the Conflict Obtained by Photography,

As the sun rose yesterday above the eastern bills and lighted up the flir decked waters of Van Cortlandt Lake, a more peaceful rural seene could scarce be found. The waters of the lake were at rest. No breath of air disturbed either grass-blade or leaf. The robins, the orioles, the red-winged blackbirds, and a score of other sorts of birds flitted about the woods and brush on the hillsides and in the swamp, making the air tremble with their melody, if it had no other motion. Here and there a countryman could be seen with an out-At of some sort making his way along the Mosholu road or Broadway or Grand avenue. Down in the valley of Tibbett's brook a fleshy. watch house where the Mosholu road crossed

and he will then be able also to appreciate the peauties of the fight that did take place, even though it were a bloodless conflict.

The chief point to be defended was the hill to

the south of the Mosholu road and west of the upper end of Mosholu Lake, and it was to be defended against an enemy known to be com-ing from the east, by the way of Grand avenue and the Gunhill road. Not only was the position on this hill strong because of the form of the hill: it was strong because the enemy must needs cross or go around the lake to the east before reaching the hill. There was but one place where the lake could be crossed, and that was directly in front (to the east) of the highest point of the hill, where the advancing enemy would be exposed to a plunging fire from the ments were Assigned to Take-A Few defending force, not to mention that of troops from of Real Blood were Shed. About in the brush on the lake bank. To approach the hill by the route around the north end of the lake the enemy must come by way of the Mosholu road, because the brook that empties into the lake there has swampy and probably almost impassable banks, while the road crosses the brook on a very good bridge. A very small force of determined men could hold that bridge against a regiment. To the south a morass made out from the lake to so great a distance that the enemy would naturally use the bridge across the lake outlet there instead of making a long detour about the swamp. So, then, there were but three practical approaches to the hill, and these approaches were of the width of a common country roadway.

Even after these approaches were carried the fight was by no means won. The guards at the red-faced watchman dozed in the shade of a approaches being forced back by superior numbers would retreat toward the knoil to be

the main branch of the Northern Rallroad. It | defended, but they would do so under cover of VAN CORTLAND MANSION Three Committee of the CHOSSING OF 22" & 69" MOSHOLU BRIDGE LIKE CROTON AQUEDUCT DOST OF DEFENDING FORCE JEROME AVE. 2200-

MAP OF THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

was restful to stand anywhere in sight of the lake and gaze over the landscape. As the sun rose higher a breath of air fanned its way over the scene, barely lifting the topmost, lightest leaves of the trees, but falling even to ripple the mirror-like surface of the lake, and so, because the sun's rays were hot and the air unable to offer compensation for the heat, the robins, the orioles, and the red-winged blackbirds quieted down, and apparently went to sleep, the countrymen disappeared from the highways, and the old watchman would have followed the example of the birds in the brush about him, but for the fact

HARLEM R. R.

WILLIAMS BRIDGE STATION

from loitering on the track. It was when all nature was in this somnolent condition and at about 8:30 o'clock that the musical blare of a bugle awoke the echoes far came galloping up Mosholu avenue from Broadway toward the rickety old shanty that serves for a depot on the Yonkers branch of was raised by the troop, but when at a turn in the road a spectator was able to get a view of the riders it was seen that the horses were dragging four pieces of booded artillery and caissons, as well as bearing the uniformed riders. The troop was the Second Battery of the National Guard, under command of Capt. Wilson, and was the first portion of the First Brigade to arrive in the vicinity of Van Cortlandt Lake to take part in a contest that was wo turn the scene of somnolent peace into the similitude of a great battle between three wellposted regiments of infantry, supported by

fantry, a battery of four ritles, and a detachment of cavalry on the other. Passing under the track of the railroad the battery came to a halt a hundred yards to the east, and Capt, Wilson, while waiting for orders, was able to reconnoitre the locality. To his right, or on the south side of the road, rose a hill 140 feet above the surface of the

a heavy fire from the troops on the crest of the hill. More than that, the fight at the Mosholu, Bridge would necessarily be supplemented by a fight with troops posted on a hill to the north of the road as well as from others on the main knoll, from which a heavy enfilading fire would be poured on the road and on the bridge itself.

WOODLAWN STA

The attacking force coming about the southerly end of the lake would have but little opposition after carrying the bridge until near the foot of the hill, but at that point the embank-ment of the Yonkers branch of the Northern Railroad would serve as an admirable earthwork for the protection of infantry. On the that he was employed to stay awake and keep whole, for an enemy coming from the east no any stray wayfarers that might happen along stronger natural position could well be imagined.

Under the orders of Gen. Fitzgerald, commanding the brigade, the Seventy-first, the Ninth, and the Eighth regiments, Col. Scott away over to the west where Mosholu ave-nue ends in Broadway, and then, a little fending the hill, Col. Scott was assisted by later, a gallant troop of horsemen in dark Major Green Chief of Staff, and Majors Monblue uniforms, trimmed with flaming red. to be assisted by Capt. Wilson's battery of four Gatlings. To dislodge this force there were the Seventh, the Sixty-ninth, the Twelfth, and the the Northern Railroad. A great cloud of dust | Twenty-second regiments, Col. Camp commanding, assisted by Louis Wendel's First Battery and a detachment of cavalry, Col-Camp was assisted by Majors Perkins, Dana,

and Van Duzer, and Capt. Roosevelt. Very soon after Capt, Wilson had finited his battery in the defile of Mosholu road came a special train off the Northern Railroad (Yonker's branch) to Mosholu station with the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Kopper commanding. Leaving the train ("detaining" according to the general order) they formed in the Mosholu road, and, on the Colonel's order, all the cartridges in the possession of the men artillery on one side and four regiments of inwere inspected by commissioned officers to see that only blank cartridges were to be used. Then three companies were sent off under command of Lieut.-Col. Dennison, along the Mosholu road, over the bridge across Tibbett's Brook, up on the face of the hill beyond. where the road turns to the south and finally joins Grand avenue. Then they followed trand avenue to Jerome, and there halted and sent out pickets to the east, and to the north and south as well, though it was from the



BEIDGE OVER TIBBETT'S BROOK, MOSHOLU BOAD,

hill about as high as the first. Both hills were least, along Grand avenue, that the enemy wood covered, and the road where the battery lay wound like a mountain defile between the wo, and finally sloped gently down, when the hills were passed, between two meadows until the thick brush on the banks of Tibbett's brook was reached. It was these two hills that the defending force was to occupy, and the bridge by which Mosholu avenue crossed Tibe bett's brook was one of the most important passes to be defended in the lattle

Let the reader examine the man which is given here, and if he have any knowledge of military matters he will see what a glorious fight could be made there in a tual warfare.

east, along Grand avenue, that the enemy were to come.

Then what remained of the Seventy-first were marched up into the defile where the road passes between the hils and headed up over the knoll to the south the chief point of defence, and these deployed slong the castoriy bluff of the hill, where a manniheant view of the valley and of the hill beford was obtained. The location of these near was such that they commanded the approach from directly across the links in front of the knoll. The extent of the hill was so great that note could be spaced to past on the sleedly it that ovariooxed the Mosholu road bridge. However, to the Minth hegiener, that came impreciately after the Seventy-first was assigned the task of defending this pass, and they were accordingly marched at fee any on the hill to the north of the Mosholu road and their declaration of the first and and their declaration of the first and and their declaration of the south of the first and and their declarations.

timber that effectually concealed them from view. Then Capt, Wilson divided his battery and sent two guns to each hill. It was easy to give the order, but "such a getting up stairs they never did see" as the executing of it was. Sieer, wood-covered, and rocky, it seemed as though a single horse could scarce get up the hillside, let alone a pair dragging a heavy gun and ammunition. To the south the ascent was not quite so steep, and, selecting a place where the trees were fairly far apart, Capt.



TARING A GATLING UP THE BILL.

TARING A GATLING UF THE HILL.

Wilson led the way for the first detachment. Then the second detachment sirove to mount the northerly side, but this was at first impossible. A fence barred the way, Axes were called for and the obstruction removed, and the men gathered about the first gun. Two took the horses by the bits and the others grabbed the gun carriage, and with a whoop that would have done credit to an actual fight they ran the gun up an incline of forty-five degrees through the brush, and bumping over rocks until the crest, more than a hundred feet up, was reached. Then they came back, manting, but as cheerini as schoolboys on a lark, and at that moment the creek of a rifle was beard away off over the hill to the east. Four more reports followed, then four more, and then a regular fusilade.

The enemy were driving in the jekets of the Seventy-first's outposts at Grand and Jerome avenues. For an instant, the men listened, and, as if it had all been real, grabbed that gun and snatched it up the hill as they might done to a babwearriags. If the enemy came they should find the Second Battery in position to give them a hail of lead.

Meantime the Eighth Regiment had come up from the city to kingsbridge, whence they marched by Broadway to the toot of the lake, and up the Gunhill road to opnose the enemy that were expected to come from the east along the Gunhill road to turn the south end of the lake and so attack the knoil trom the south. A company of the Fighth was sent, however, to deploy along the westerly edge of the brush that lines the lake at the point where the enemy was canceled to cross it. The situation, therefore, when the first musket was heard away over at Jorome and Grand avenues with pickets thrown out to the north, east, and south, and the main body of the detachment concealed behind stone walls at the roadside. The remainder of the Seventy-first was deployed on the easterly bluff of the knoil to be defended on the vouth of the Mosholu road crosses Tibbett's Brook. With the Ninth were two of

Tibbett's Brook. With the Ninth were two of Capt. Wilson's Gatilines, trained on the bridge over which the enemy must come. One company of the Eighth was directly east of the highest part of the knoll, and at the point where the enemy could be expected to cross a narrow neck of the lake by means of an artificial causeway to be constructed while the lighting was in progress. At the south end of the lake was the main body of the Eighth just west of the forks of Grand avenue and the Gunhill road.

On the part of the attacking (known as the eastern) force the Seventh Regiment was leading the way from the Woodlawn Cemetery to meet the outpost of the Seventy-Irst at Grand and Jerome avenues. Behind the Seventh came the Sixty-ninth. Away over to the south, on the Gunhill road, the Twelfth was leading the way down to the lake, with the Twenty-second behind it, while Louis Wendel's battery of three-inch rifles was gallopping morth along Jerome avenue to assist the Seventh in carrying the Mosholu road bridge over Tibbett's Brook. With the Seventh at the north and with the Twentth at the south was a small detachment of charly to assist in any place where mounted men might be available. It was when the advance guard of the Seventh Hegiment appeared in range of the Seventh Hegiment

Standing on the crest of the knoll to be defended the few spectators who had gathered to see the conflict could hear the sharp reports of the rifles increase rapidly in number as the pickets were driven in and the advancing ene-



my came in range of the main body of the outpost; they heard the reports of the guns grow blainer as the outpost was driven in, and then a blue haze of smoke was seen over the copearowned hill where the outposts were retreating under the fire of the advancing enemy, it was a sight to attract the attention of the most steild, and when a little later small squads of men could be seen running to the west, crouching behind any shelter that offered to lire and run again while the gray-coated line of the Seventh's skirmishers broke from cover and advanced across an open field firing as they advanced, the scene was marvellously like a real battle. PIEST SMELL OF TOWDER.

cover and advanced across an one fleid firing as they advanced, the scene was marvellously like a real battle.

As the Seventh appeared a few of the best marks men of the Seventy-flist on the knowledge of the seventy-flist on their test. It gave everybody, trooper and citizen alike. It gave everybody, trooper and citizen alike, an accurate idea of why these weapons are called murdering guns.

Then two of Louis Wendel's rifled cannon were seen pluncing along the face of the hill to disappear behind some trees, after which the bine coats and holmets of the Sixty-ninth appeared a place from which the gray-coated Seventh had but just gone. The gentle rephyr of the morning had freshened so that the smoke of the muskerry was wafted back behind the advancing troops. The appearance of the Sixty-ninth was the signal for further roaring rounds from the Gatlings and then just after one of these had coased a hugh ball or white smoke burst out of the conse where the battery had disappeared, and the roar of a great rim came booming across the valley, light fortunate it seemed to the spectators that nothing more substantial than smoke was coming from the great rifles.

The Sixty-ninth reached cover on the opposite side of the trush opened fire and kept it up until the Sixty-ninth made a dash down the bill-side directly toward the lake, and it was plain that a crossing was to be attempted. The company of the Fighth stationed at the edge of the trush opened fire and kept it up until the Sixty-ninth reached cover on the opposite side of the lake, while the Gatlings poured such a feroclous life on the avancing troops as might have whied them out in an actual fight. On the state of the lake, and it that moment shart firm on the great rifes.

might have wiped them out in an actual fight.

On they came, however, and shortly disappeared in the brush on the lake bank, and at that moment sharp flying pulls of smoke down by the Mosholu road bridge were seen. The Seventh's advance had reached the mest critical point in their march so far. Instantly the Ninth Regiment, concealed on the hill north of the road, opened fire supported by the two Gatings. The Seventh replied to this fire, and then the Sixty-ninth burst through the brush on the westerly bank of the lake, deployed as skirmishers on the lake, deployed as skirmishers on the frunt to right and left, and opened on the firing commany of the Eighth that had guarded the passage. Massing his troops in companies on the law of the hill, tel, Kopper fired in volleys, while the Gatlings were worked as never before. The reserves of



DEFENDING THE BROW OF THE REGISTER

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In early summer the warmer weather is es- | "I send this unsolicited, as I feel to conpecially weakening and enervating, and that gratulate myself that I used Hood's Sarsapalike a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength, but Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up in a perfecting natural way all the weakened parts, purifies the blood, and assists to healthy action those important organs, the kidneys and liver.

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tired feeling provalls everywhere. The great benefit which people at this season derive from bad and I had almost a chronic case of dyspep-Hood's Sarsaparilla proves that this medicine sia. I was also broken down by overwork, so "makes the weak strong." It does not act that I could not sleep nights. My stomach is

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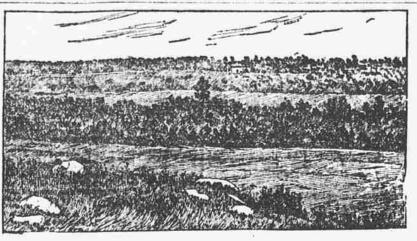
100 Doses One Dollar 100 Doses One Dollar

the defenders of the knoll. It was a thrilling seens, mock battle though it was.

The men had been warmed up by what they had seen and heard, and as the charging first ty-init referented, and then charging forward, delivered a maniferrous first at the entry who were then so, he are the whites of their eyes wore vielded to their eyes wore vielded to their eyes wore vielded to the first the entry who were then so, he are the hill. The precision was planted on the cress of the hill.

There was such firing at close quarters as founded the anxious fears of coery, spectator of the was nothing worse than torn clothes and a lew knocks, and a few faces and hands burned with guinoweder and cruised with whole. But it was plain from the way the guns were fired at a level that the men found a victous delight in blazing away at one into ther, and only the coolees of the other was somethed a resort to mustlet butts, or perhaps something more deadly.

It was soon over, and then the Feventy-first marched down hill to the northwest, that side of the collens seventh. The two mades a triangle that the buttom of the hill having a gentle slipe, incovered with brush or trees. They recalled the bottom in excellent order, and any the office of the first was the first and the work of the hill having a gentle slipe, incovered with by the Nint, that had been driven so far by the Nint, that had been driven so far by the Nint, that had been driven so far by the clothed and the work of the driven so far by the clothed the south. It is likely that the fighting here was technically the best of the day. Forming somewhat in the shape of a new moon, the defended regiments retreated slowly



VIEW FROM THE ENOLL, LOOKING EASTWARD,

and in perfect order, while the attacking force, in an irregular line of battle, kept up a steady fire until the cartridges leach man had had twenty were exhausted on both sides and the

fire until the cartridges loads man had had twenty were exhausted on both sides and the intile was ever.

Thereupon the Seventh the Ninth, the Seventy-first, and the Sixty-ninth marched down the hill into the Moshein road, and thence westerly to Broadway, and so to the parade ground. The Eighth and the Tweifth, whose brilliant fight at the south of the hill is graphically described elsewhere, followed by the Twenty-second, who had been in reserve, marched directly across the parade ground to the camping place. The two batteress and the detachment of cavality followed the Moshou road route.

Many of the men came on the field growling because they had been ordered out to drill when they wanted to enjoy a half-holiday elsewhere. They left the field, however, thinking they had had a pleone after all, and that the drill of battle had been a grand success, if any spectator had any other opinion than this The SUN reporters were unable to find him.

At roil call in the various armories, just before the troops marched to the railroad stations, the numbers reported were as follows:

fore the troops marched to the railroad stations, the numbers reported were as follows:

Defending Forces—Seventy-first Regiment, 300; Eighth Regiment, 184; Ninth Regiment, 146; Second Battery, 48. Total, 678;

Attacking Forces—Seventh Regiment, 514; Saty-ninth Regiment, 272; Tweith Regiment, 240; Twenty-second Regiment, 250; Troop A. 60; First Battery, 65. Total, 1.381. All the regiments were improvinges refinforced at the railroad station. The Seventh turned

at the railroad station. The Seventh turned out 550 men.
Brig.-tien. Fitzgerald, commanding the First Brigade, witnessed the fight in a wholly impartal capacity. He was not arrayed on one side or the other, but viewed the action in the capacity of a crute, with the intention of teasaring a judgment on or about June 5 as to which side, the offensive or defensive, had the best of the conflict as looked at from a non-partisan point of view and in the light of strict mintary science and discipline.

the conflict as looked at from a non-partisan point of view and in the light of stret minitary science and discipline.

Gen. Pitzzenid made his headquarters during the engagement in the Van Courtlandt manslon, at the south end of the parade grounds. He had with him a detachment of the signal corps under Corporal Super, with the idea of obtaining, through its service, information as to the movements of the various bodies, which he could not get in any other way, tien. Fitzgeraid had many visitots at his headquarters during the day, among whom were a number of military men, both of the militia and regular service, who were interested in the event. He had also invited a number of minitary men to winess the light in his company. Among those who were present of these invited guests were Major-ten. C. O. Howard, Lieut, Charles Tren. I. S. A.; Lieut, Guy Howard, U. S. A.; Lieut, McCarty Little, U. S. A.; Gen. Emmons Cark, ex-Assistant secretary of State George Reeves, Major Cooley, U. S. A., and Capt. Tayler of the United States Ordinance Corps.

with Mosbolu avenue. When Jerome avenue was reached not a glimpse of the gray Seventh was to be had. The four corners at Grand and Jerome avenues are fenced in with stone wails three feet nigh. Companies A and C took positions behind the walls, and Company it marched up Grand avenue on the double quick with nine or ten soouts eight yards in advance. The scouts halted while Capt. Kennedy placed his men in a lane half concealed by trees, about 300 yards from the rest of the outposts and but a few steps from the Conkling homestend.

There was a pause of a minute. The officers, who had been galloping like mad up and down the highway, stopped to listen apprehensively. It was so quiet that the men in the lane could hear Mr. Conkling's clock begin to strike 10. They did not listen to hear it linish. At the fifth stroke a gray figure with a white helmet appeared at the head of the hill, one-eighth of a mile off; then another and another, till the whole skirmish line of the Seventh's vanguard was in sight. The skirmishers lay still in the bushes beside the little bridge and the men in the lane did not move. A small patch of red an offleer's scabbard, then more red and more shining metal, with the regular rows of the vanguard's rifles close be-



hind, and the gray column of the enemy was in full view. There was a sharp crack and a quick puff of smoke from the wooden bridge where the scouts lay. Two more cracks followed, then four, five, six, a dozen reports.

"Come back, come back, — you," shouted Lieut.-Col. Bennison to the scouts, from his position before the Conkling house. "Get your men out of the lane and behind that stone wall," to Cant. Kennedy. In a trice Company B was behind tho stone wall and firing at will at the graycoats. The scouts and skirmishers scampered to cover as the Seventh began an irregular fire on them and the outpost near the lane. "Indoffes scurried back to Jerome and Grand avenues for reinforcements and to deliver commands as to the receiving of the approaching attack." Etra bayls, spread out," shouted the com-

Revest, Major Cooley, T. S. A., and Capt. Tayler of the United States Ordinance Corps.

BITH THE DEFENSIVE FORCES.

The Seventy-first's Brave Beteace of the Brigge-The Eighth's Gallantry.

The Seventy-first Regiment left the train at the Mosholu station just before 3 o'clock. As only 200 men had turned out, Col. Frederick kepper, the commanding officer, gave the companies the following temporary organization: Company A. Capt, Charles Kennedy: Company B. Lieut, Clinton II, Smith: Company C. Capt, Augustin Francis: Company C. Capt, Deleambra. The regiment was drawn up in line of battle on the Mosholu road before the railway station. At 2:15 everything was ready for the forward match, Lieft.-Col, John A.



THE KNOOL. The Defensive Position of the Sinth, English and Seventy-frat Regiments

Dennison and Major Wallace llowns were ordered directly up Mosholu avenue, not the defendive lorges on the knoll to meet and oppose with Commanies A. B. and C the enemy near the corner of Grand and Jerome avenues, about one and one-half niles away. Col. Korper day-oved the remaining two commanies to the right and took a position on the crest of the most lower and took a position on the crest of the anoll to be detended, with his left sense life yards from the real and his right joining. In the resulting Commany A mid-barred fank movement of the seventh. fifts vords from the read and his right joining the position of the Figuth. His orders were to leave a reserve of two companies on the road near the railway station, but his force was too weak to be further divided. Companies A. B. and Courched rapidly up Moshola avenue to the little bridge over Tibbett's Brook, one-fourth of a mile southwest of the knoll. The bridge is some twenty feet wide and lifty feet ong and is hidden in thick masses of trees and bushes. It was expected that here the hardest fight of the left wing would take place. Lieut.-Col. Pennison haited his men past beyond the bridge hurriedly scannel the woods on each side, and then called his officers together for a little council of war. He ordered that the main detence of the bridge be made by tearing their way through the ranks of , the company reaching it first after the expect-

Seventh coming down Mosholu avenue from Grand. Before the Seventh appeared, however, firing well to the south appeared, however, firing well to the south appeared the Approach of the Sixty-hinth toward the knoll. Companies A and B were at once led off in single file to the rolling fields south of Mosholu avenue and under the knoll of the defensive forces. They spread out along the whole front of the hill, knell in the high grass half way up, and watted for the Sixty-ninth's advance.

When the Irish regiment crossed the swamp the right of the line received them with a sharp, frregular fire. The left directed in fire against the Seventh, which had in the mean



time come down!Mosholu arenue, and was in close quarters with the Ninth at the bridge. The Sixty-ninth pushed slowly un the hill, and the line of the Seventy-first retired step by step toward the crest of the knoil, firing as they went. About fifty yards to the north of the Galling battery they made a final stand with the aid of Company C, brought up from Mosholu avenue, along which it had retreated from the bridge. Cant. Wilson detached a Gatling from the Second Battery, and it was hurried into position behind a stone wall, near which the companies were making their last fight. It could not stem the tide which had set against the defensive forces. The Sixty-ninth swept up over the rocks and through the underbrush. The three companies of the Seventy-first retired firing to the west side of the knoil, where they joined the rest of their regiment under Col, hopper.

On the onen plain below the regiment formed in columns of fours, marched out to Mosholu avenue and wheeled to the left to retreat down Mosholu avenue to Broadway and away from the battlefield. The right side of the avenue is hordered with an almost impenetrable forward on the highway when a hot volley was FIRING ON THE SEVENTH.



THE SEVENTY-FIRST FLYING FROM THE ENOLL

THE SEVENTY-FIRST FIXING FROM THE ENOLLpoured into them from this thicket, then
another, and another. The woods were all at
once alive with gray coats and buff helmels.
The Seventh, after forcing the passage of the
bridge, had deployed to the right, hurried over
the hill opposite the main position on the
double quick, and had come down on the other
side just in time to surprise the retiring infantry with a galling fire.

The Seventy-first faced to the right and
answered. The grayocats in the thicket gave
them another voiley. Down Moshoiu avenue
from the bridge came two more companies of
the Seventh to attack the Seventy-first in the
rear. The double fire in the flank and the rear
was too hot to be borne. For ten minutes it
was give and take at close quarters in blinding
sincke. Then the Seventy-first retreated ranidly to the railway station, occasionally stopping to send a voiley into the pursuing enemy.
Under the trostlework at the station they deinvered their last fire at the enemy and the
amenhed off to Broadway and the parade
ground.

The Eighth Has Some Hot Work on the

The Eighth Mas Some Hot Work on the Right Wing. Meantime on the opposite wing some hot

work was being done. The Eighth Regiment was there stationed. They mustered eight companies of 187 men. They formed ranks in the byroad near the station running into suburban Broadway. Led by their veteran commander, Col. Scott, who, with his immediate staff, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Schilling. Adjutant Wentworth, and Major Chauncey, all on horseback, the regiment marched in columns of four briskly to the scene of conflict. Their spick-span uniforms and polished shoes were soon murky white with the dust clouds created by their tramping, and before they were half way through their marching they had something of the aspect of veterans. Their two-mile tramp to the entrance of the park was made without balt, but they were allowed to break the regulation step and march at ease several times. A small regiment, of boys followed the drum corps along the greating from doors and windows. The sir was warm and the dust stiffing, and the darkey water boys had all they could attend to relieving the thirst of the soldiers. Capitains warned their men to drink but little if they didn't want to have cramps before the beginning of the battle.

Just before entering the park the regiment was halted, and Company B. under Capit. Young, was detailed to picket each of the three lanes leading from Broadway into the park and Mosholu avenue at its junction with Broadway. rural road, and pretty women waved them

Broadway.

After arriving at the foot of the knoil the

Broadway.

After arriving at the foot of the knoil the regiment was drawn up in line, and three companies, C. D. and E. under the immediate command of Capt. Oothout of Company E. were posted at Van Cortlandt station with instructions to hold the bridge there. Pickets were thrown out from this force along Gun Hill road and the hills on either side of the road overlooking the advance of the enemy from the southeast and east. Capt. Oothout, full of nervous energy and tremendously in earnest, ran to and fro along the Gun Hill road, trying to impart some of his own seriousness to his three companies forming the outpost. But they persisted up to the moment they heard the intermittent pop of rifles in front of them in looking upon the battle as a great frolic. They thought later that there was some pretty hard work and not a little danger in it. Major Chauncey, the commander-in-chief of the deploying force of the Eighth, galioped out to the picket lines every now and then to see that the pickets were doing their duty. The skirmishers, and one of THE BUN'S war correspondents, who was with them, had been lounging on a grassy tree-bordered bank eating sandwiches and drinking water, when the firing began on the north. The Eighth's advance guard could hear the bang-bang of the rifles cally indistinctly at first. As the enemy came nearer to the northern wing of the defenders, the Gat-



A SHARPSHOOTER.

Ing gun batteries woke the lounging soldiers up. Their Lieurenants ordered them to form in the road, which they did quickly, with a shade of soberness in their faces.

Some of the Eighth's men have been in service only since January, and it was their first experience in mimic warfare. They were ordered to load. This made them more serious, The fuelliade of rifes and Gatling guns on the north continued. (art. Octoort didn't have to urge them to enrestness any more. Presently there was a sound of picket firing near by followed almost instantly by a small fusiliade in the woods south of the Gun Hill road. Twelfth Regiment beliefs, with their pikes glistening in the sun, bobbed up over the verdant tim of the hill as the surprised pickets ran in on the furthest advance guard.

The first fire of the guard was somewhat erratic. They did better next time, under the injunction of their superiors. They evidently had become the roughly imbined with the spirit that Cant. Outhour wanted them to show at Brst. They got a surprise that worked them up to a little higher military pick in about a minute after they saw the helmets of the Twelfth. Manor (hauncey down the road raced in in a cloud of dust and announced that the enemy had shown hinself over the hill near the railroad station, and ordered a retreat on the double quick. Then the men hegan to feel as if it were real war they were taking a part in.

rear of the frying retreat. Companies hand to relied foresther, and obeyel commands to "spread out" and "pick their men" in firing. They arrived tourether at the corner of Mosholia and Grand avenue. Jell in in columns of fours, and started down Mosholia venue for the bridge over Tibbett's Brook on the double quick, to intricate an expected flank movement of the Schill.

It flows mailtine Company A, which had tried and a little grove near grown and a little grove near grown are all the station at the station at the same time and a little grove near grown are all the station at the stat

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by forming right behind the trench, and firing just over the heads of the laborers, who would have retreated but for the assurances of their bosses that they wouldn't be hurt. The second stand was made at the railroad bridge. There was lively close firing there. In their haste to escape capture going up the knoll some of the men got enught on a barbed wire fence. Coolheaded fellows laid their rifes on the top wire and got over unseathed. The Eighth and the Seventy-first joined forces on the top wire and got over unseathed. The Eighth and the Seventy-first joined forces on the top of the hill, and faced the Twelfth and Sixty-ninth.

The Irish regiment came on with a yell and fired as if they meant to shoot the enemy, sure enough. They got pretty close—closer than they ought to have gotten according to the orders—and shot loads of wadding into the clothes of Eighth and Seventy-first Regiment soldiers. Sergeant Roberts of Company A. Seventy-first, got a wound under the left shoul-



der: H. Opfer of Company A was hit under the left eye: Charles Horton. Company A, was shot in the head; Martin Burne of Company D. Sixty-ninth, was hit in the lip; F. E. Ruggs of Company G. Seventy-first, got a wad wound in the left thigh.

Capt. Oothout resigned his command on the knoll, because of excessive fatheue. He recovered from a severe attack of illness a few days ago and had too much confidence in his strength. The retreat of the Eighth and Seventy-first and Ninth down the back of the knoll was gulck and orderly. The Eighth led the three resiments into Mosholu avenue and thence into Broadway to the parade ground. There were only two casualties during the retreat. Walter Scott of Company G. Seventy-first, and Sergeant Brady of the Second Battery were overcome with heat and rode to the parade ground in an ambulance. They got over their illness within a few hours.

WITH THE ATTACKING FORCES,

How the Battle Was Won by Fighting that Was Sometimes Too Realistic.

The Seventh Regiment, which occupied the Woodlawn station of the Harlem road by special train shortly after half-past 8 o'clock and marched westward for a quarter of a mile along Grand avenue and came to a rest to await the arrival of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. A detachment of envalry from Troop A. under Corporal Williams, and two signal corps of respectively two and three men. under Corporal Sponce and Private Bruen, ac-companied it. In addition to the company ambulance corps of three men cach, the regiment had detailed a division corps of five men carrying a stretcher. About quarter of 10 men from Troop A de-

tailed to locate the outposts of the enemy dashed into the line on steaming horses and reported the enemy posted behind a stone wall half a mile beyond, at the juncture of Mile Square road, known on the map as Mt. Vernon avenue. Col Camp. in command of the brigade. at once ordered an advance, and with the call of the bugle Col. Appleton, commanding the right, threw out an advance guard of three companies of the Seventh to distodge the out posts. The main body was ordered to advance slowly under cover of this guard. Major Ripp threw out a skirmish line of four men. covering the road. The command followed in columns of fours. As the line approached Mt. Vernon avenue

it slowed, and when within 200 yards the crack of a musket from behind a wall near a small bridge to the east of the road, opened the day's fight. The skirmishers of the Seventh replied, and a few desultors shots followed. The pickets evidently then retreated, for the next shots came from the west corner of the road. There was a three-foot stone wall here, and behind it a few trees leading back to Conklin's house, a few hundred feet west the ground in front of which was heavily wooded and protected by a stone fence. There was a considerable body of the enemy lodged behind the first stone wall, and they made a stubborn resistance for two or three minutes. The fire was rapid, but irregular, being carried on, on the part of the advancing forces, wholly by the skirmishing line. The enemy retreated behind the trees of the Conk-

